

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00; Daily Bee and Sunday Bee, One Year, \$1.50; Six Months, \$0.75; Three Months, \$0.40; Single Copy, 10c.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates: First page, one week, \$1.00; Second page, one week, \$0.75; Third page, one week, \$0.50.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with circulation statistics: Total copies, 10,000; Paid circulation, 8,000; Free circulation, 2,000.

GEORGE B. TSCHECK.

Notary Public.

One will insinuate that the war...

Schlatter, according to latest reports...

Chicago set off a few tons of giant...

There have been many and wonderful...

For every man who has made money...

The woman suffragists meet again...

Immigration to this country in 1895...

The principal part of the report of...

If there is another instance on record...

The Interstate Commerce commission...

It is suggested that the bill relieving...

Congress will not be lacking in bills...

BEAR GARDEN OR MILITARY SCHOOL.

Shall the Board of Park Commissioners exert its influence against the proposed conversion of Fort Omaha into a military training school and for its transfer to the city as a public park and zoological garden? If this question were submitted to the people of Omaha the answer would be an emphatic "no."

Omaha is now well provided with public parks. To beautify and maintain these parks will tax to the utmost the resources of the park commission for a generation to come. Omaha has no surplus in its treasury for the purchase of wild animals or tame animals and is not likely to have unless some one of its rich men should leave a bequest for that purpose.

That Omaha has already plenty of breathing places goes without saying. What it needs just now is more people to take breath in them. An additional park will not add to its population. The establishment of a military training school at Fort Omaha, on the other hand, will not merely bring to Omaha the professors and instructors, but will also draw hundreds of young men from all parts of Nebraska and from all the neighboring states.

A more suitable site for such a school than Fort Omaha is nowhere to be found in the whole United States. Everything needed for the conduct of a military school is already there. There are commodious residences for members of the faculty and their families, commodious dormitories for a whole regiment of cadets, drill grounds, assembly halls, guard houses, storehouses for arms and military supplies and buildings adapted for lecture and recitation rooms.

Of what use would all these costly and substantial buildings and residences be if the place were to be given up to a live animal collection? Suppose one of the officer's houses were to be transformed into a monkey house, a second into a parrot cage, a third into a bear pit, a fourth into a kangaroo house, and one of the soldiers' barracks into a lodge for wild animals of different varieties, what would be done with the remaining dozen officers' dwellings and the commanding officer's elegant residence? What would be done with the headquarters? Would those buildings be given up to snakes, prairie dogs and California white mice, or would they be demolished?

The Bee regards the whole scheme of a bear garden at Fort Omaha as wasteful and impracticable. What is most surprising is the alleged preference of Omaha Grand Army veterans for the animal show over the military school. Why should old soldiers oppose military training for the boys of the coming generation? Would not such a school be a blessing to the sons of veterans and their sons for all time? If it is true that they want a soldiers' and sailors' monument erected on the Fort Omaha site, what is to hinder them from building it on the parade grounds of the proposed school? What nobler monument to the soldiers of 1811-1865 could be erected than the establishment of a center for the military education of the sons and grandsons of the men who wore the blue?

AN ILLEGAL COMBINATION. The joint traffic agreement of the eastern railroads will not go into effect next month, as was contemplated. The Interstate Commerce commission, aroused from its lethargy by congressional inquiries regarding the agreement, has concluded that it is in conflict with the interstate commerce law and has asked the attorney general of the United States to institute proceedings by injunction or otherwise to prevent the agreement being carried into effect. The dispatch announcing this conclusion of the commission does not state in what respect the agreement is illegal, but it undoubtedly is in the arrangement for dividing traffic, which is essentially a pooling arrangement and in violation of section 5 of the interstate commerce act. It is somewhat remarkable that the commission required so much time to discover this and reach a conclusion, the terms of the agreement having been made public a month or more ago and their character then and previously during the pendency of the agreement urged upon the attention of the commission. Of course that body of sedate and complacent gentlemen may say that they were not called upon to act until the agreement was completed, but granting that it is still true that they showed no disposition to take any notice of this colossal combination for controlling transportation rates between the seaboard and the west until called upon to furnish congress with information regarding its character and purpose. The first response to this request was an evasion, as the later one shows.

The conclusion reached by the commission is exceedingly important, since if this agreement had gone into effect it would have been the forerunner of similar agreements by other railroads, until the whole railway transportation of the country would have been controlled by combinations acting in harmony and raising rates at will. The eastern traffic association agreement was drawn with great care and deliberation by the able lawyers of the several companies and seemed to be regarded by them and the astute men managing the companies as impregnable. One of the railway presidents declared a short time ago that it made no difference to them what members of congress or other people said about the agreement, it was legal and they were not troubling themselves about opposition to it from any source. They will now be given an opportunity to test the legality of the agreement in the courts, if they are dis-

posed to do so, though it is not improbable that they will prefer to let the agreement drop and direct their efforts to securing legislation from congress to permit pooling contracts under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission. The conclusion reached by the commission is a complete vindication of the position taken by Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire regarding this traffic association agreement. Mr. Chandler clearly pointed out that it violated the interstate commerce act and that moreover the association was in the nature of a trust and therefore contrary to public policy, illegal and void. "If this tremendous combination is not illegal," said Mr. Chandler in a letter to President Cleveland, "no aggregation and association of unlimited capital for one commercial purpose can be prevented by law." Whether the action of the commission will put an end to such traffic agreements is problematic. Whatever may be the outcome, the credit due the commission for its decision should not be withheld.

WHY GO TO CRIPPLE CREEK?

If you want to make your fortune in the shortest possible time, there is no need of going to Cripple Creek. Why delve with pick and shovel among the rocks of Colorado when there is more gold in sight right here at home?

The city of Omaha pays \$1 per head, or, more vulgarly speaking, \$1 per tail for every dog officially drowned in the Missouri river. In the month of October the poundmaster claims to have put an end to 402 canines and for this service his bill of \$402 has been approved by the Board of Health. This is more money than he could possibly have hoped to pan out of Cripple Creek in twenty-seven week days and four Sundays.

This shows conclusively that dog catching is the best paying industry in Omaha. There is always an abundance of dogs and no danger that the supply will give out as long as the tails fetch \$1 apiece in the office of the health commissioner. If there were any indication that the supply would run short of the demand canines with double tails could be raised in unlimited numbers on short notice. Dog breeding with mongrel pups bringing \$1 per tail beats pig raising at \$3.35 per hundred, live weight, all hollow.

As we said at the outset, Why go to Cripple Creek chasing after rainbow fortunes when you can strike it rich on the Missouri river dump?

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The year 1895 has been an eventful one and the history it has made is of profound interest to all mankind.

In the United States it has been a year of domestic peace and bountiful harvests rewarded the industry of the agricultural producers, but that full return of prosperity which was confidently expected at the beginning of the year has not been realized. During the first half of the year there was a marked improvement in industrial conditions, but owing to the heavy importations of merchandise this improvement was not maintained and for several months past some American industries have not been in full operation, and the immediate outlook for them at this time is less favorable than a year ago. Every month of the year, with a single exception, has shown a treasury deficit, and this, coupled with the fact that the gold reserve was constantly menaced, has prevented the complete restoration of financial confidence so essential to the revival of business activity and prosperity. At this time the treasury is confronted with the urgent necessity of another issue of bonds to replenish the gold redemption fund and financial and commercial interests are waiting with anxious solicitude the result of the efforts of the representatives of the people to relieve the situation.

The political events of the year, though elections were held in only one-fourth of the states, have shown that the extraordinary change in popular sentiment demonstrated by the elections of last year still continues. That change was a distinct and unequivocal protest against the economic policy of the democratic party, which was responsible for the business depression and the overthrow of financial confidence and under the operation of which the interest-bearing public debt has been increased \$122,000,000, with the certainty of a still further addition to it of a sum which it is not now possible to determine. In our foreign relations there has been much to interest the intelligent observer of events, but nothing of a serious nature or that threatened to disturb peaceful relations until the president declared the attitude of the executive department regarding the Venezuelan issue and congress sustained the position taken by the chief executive. The war fever created by that action has, however, greatly abated, and all the present indications favor the conviction that there will be an amicable adjustment, without any sacrifice of dignity or honor by either country concerned in the controversy. Such other issues as have arisen from our international relations and remain unsettled are not of a nature likely to cause any serious trouble, the most important of these being the Waller case and the British claim for seizures in Bering sea.

In other portions of the western hemisphere there have been no very notable events, except the insurrection in Cuba, which has made pretty steady progress since its inception and has recently exhibited a strength and aggressiveness which have greatly encouraged the hopes of the friends of the patriots. The South American republics, with the exception of Ecuador, have been at peace and all of them have realized some material progress. The same is true of the Central American states, while Mexico, according to the last message of her president, has had one of the most prosperous years in her recent history. Canada, helped so far as her natural products are concerned by our present tariff, is more prosperous than for a number of years past.

Turning to lands beyond the seas, the triumph of Japan in the war with China was of far-reaching import to the rest of the world. The adjustments yet to be effected which may lead to complications involving several European nations, but it is assured that civilization will have forwardly made steady progress in the far east and that the population of the earth become a most extensive contributor to the world's productions. There is no more aggressive people, industrially and commercially, than the Japanese, as they are demonstrating by their invasion of many of the world's markets, including our own. In Europe the terrible atrocities of the Turks have commanded the attention of the civilized world since the beginning of the year, and the awful crimes against humanity and civilization are still going on, while the Christian nations of Europe stand idly by making only fruitless appeals, mutual jealousies keeping them from taking any active measures to put a stop to outrages and brutalities committed upon a helpless people for which the history of the world presents few parallels. It appears to be the purpose of the Turkish government and people to continue the massacre of Armenians until that most unfortunate people are exterminated, and having accomplished that they may next use their swords upon the other Christian subjects of the porte. It is to the everlasting shame of the Christian powers of Europe, and especially Great Britain, that this state of affairs exists.

England has had a change of ministry during the year, without as yet any political results. Some of her more important manufacturing industries have prospered from the favor shown them by our present tariff, but a poor harvest has made stronger than ever the complaints and the demands for relief of the agricultural class. In the continental countries of Europe no events of very great moment, as affecting the world at large, have transpired. France has had a change of presidents and a couple of cabinet crises, with more or less political agitation, but the firmness of republican institutions has not been disturbed. In Germany the authority of the government has been exerted with uncommon severity against those conspicuously offensive in their hostility to it, with the effect, perhaps, of intensifying the spirit of socialism, but on the whole political affairs in that empire have not been of a nature to cause it ruler any serious anxiety. The internal affairs of Russia have gone along smoothly, and the same is true, in the main, of Austria-Hungary, while in Italy the government has addressed itself chiefly to the consideration of the financial problem, long a very serious matter, and it appears, with good results. Of the lesser nations there is little to note of importance.

On the whole, the record of the closing year, leaving out of consideration the atrocity of the Armenian massacre and perhaps some minor wrongs growing out of the greed of nations, shows progress in the direction of a broader civilization and all that implies. It is not to be doubted that there has been an advance in everything that makes for the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and while it is true that grave problems, political and social, still await solution, there is abundant reason for looking hopefully to the future.

It would be amusing, if it were not humiliating, to listen to the misapplications of the so-called balance of trade theory. The latest is a mathematical device which has figured out that exactly \$179,000,000 in gold has been shipped to Europe in payment of the excess of our imports over our exports. The idea is that for every dollar of such excess a dollar in gold has been transferred across the Atlantic to liquidate the debt. Of course, this is simply ridiculous, because exports and imports are by no means the only elements entering into the international balances. Then again there is no period such as six months or a year when the debits are set off against one another and the difference paid in gold. The international business is conducted with running accounts. We may be paying debts contracted years ago, and we may be staving off payment of matured obligations. The precise mathematical balance of trade is a delusion and a snare.

Omaha in years past has made repeated efforts to secure a direct line of railroad between this city and Yankton, the purpose being to tap the wheat fields and cattle ranges of the east half of South Dakota. A bridge at Yankton and the closing of a gap less than thirty miles wide between the latter point and Hartington would afford a direct line, but so long as the Northwestern system shall control the line between Omaha and Hartington there is little hope of through service between those points. Congressman Gamble of South Dakota has interested himself in securing a charter for a new bridge at Yankton and in conjunction with the Great Northern system is seeking to enlist English capital in the enterprise, the purpose being to build a new line to Norfolk and Omaha. No scheme for developing the western country now in contemplation is of more importance to Omaha than this.

When the Wilson bill was presented to congress Chairman Wilson denied that the measure discarded the principle of protection. In referring to the proposed amendment to the tariff bill Mr. Henderson insisted on the floor of the house that it was not framed along protection lines. Here we have the representatives of both the political parties successively denying that their tariff bills correspond to the principles for which they have been contending. The amended bill will doubtless be referred to by the democrats as a protective measure and by the republicans as for revenue only.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' association at Lincoln this week promises to be an event of more than ordinary importance in state educational circles. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of speakers of national repute and authorities upon pedagogical subjects and the railways have made a one fare rate from

all Nebraska points during the session. Such attractions ought to insure a large and representative gathering of teachers from all parts of the state, and those that attend cannot but be the gainers by the information, instruction and extended acquaintance which the occasion will present.

Repeated additions to the already overgrown endowments of several of our largest private colleges and universities mean that the standard of higher education is to become more and more expensive. They mean, too, that unless the resources of the different state supported universities are correspondingly increased they will not be able to compare in point of luxurious equipment. For example, it is idle to expect a state like Nebraska to maintain a state university on the same plane as the University of Chicago, which is literally rolling in wealth. But the state universities can always aim to excel in thoroughness of work and in results in the limited field which they cover. This is what they should attempt to do.

Convicts in the Nebraska penitentiary have been contending. The only adequate punishment for some would be to sentence them to outdoors for life.

Pointing to Pleno. Sioux City Journal.

Nebraska is to have nearly 1,000,000 acres of land under irrigation next year. The sub-irrigation will blossom with beauty and fertility, and lead of wealth it is this thing continues.

Renovating an Untruth. New York Mail and Express.

The English press continues to celebrate the baronage fact that the United States refused to pay "the damages awarded by the Paris arbitration tribunal in the seal fishery matter." The fact is that the Paris tribunal made no award of damages at all, but flatly refused to consider the matter. Either the papers who retail this cheap lie are densely ignorant, or flagrantly malicious.

Accommodating the Bush. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A new atrocity in the way of a time-saver is about to be adopted in Brooklyn—a buffet trolley, in which business men can catch a hasty dinner and have nothing to do after they get home but dress to go out for the evening. The curious feature of these lunch conveyances for the saving of time is that we seem always to be getting farther and farther away from the achievement of leisure.

Shadowy Estates Abroad. New York Sun.

Some western enthusiasts who believe them-selves heirs to an estate in Ireland, said to be worth \$25,000,000, have formed an association for the purpose of prosecuting their claim. Some thoughtful attorney will be able to take a trip to Ireland in consequence. These great fortunes in the moon help somebody, although we have never heard of their helping the contending heirs. But why is Ireland not Spain selected as the scene of these frequent rances?

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Journal: A Boston church has adopted the plan of following the sermon with a soprano solo. The congregation is thus stimulated to keep awake through the discourse by anticipation of something good at its close.

Globe-Democrat: Boston is a great musical as well as intellectual center. One of its papers says of a sermon last Sunday: "The spiritual losses it has sustained and suffered by an eloquently rendered soprano solo just at its close." The investigation of the rest of the choir ought not to be silent in such an emergency.

Indianapolis Journal: The reverend brother who undertook to convince the Methodist minister's association recently that the color of sin is pink should be labored with. Such a theory is destructive of poetry, sentiment and music. Under its sway, what would become of the ocean of cherubim, the era in which the rose and the maiden's lips and cheeks form such essential parts? Three times have the properties of the poet must not be let go without a struggle.

New York Sun: We have heard of the success of the evangelist clergyman in Hoken who recently resigned his pastorate to start a beer saloon, and also of the success of the orthodox Congregational clergyman in Gutterburg who abandoned his pulpit to set up business as an undertaker. Both of them gave up preaching because it did not pay and who will find fault with them for doing so? It would not be surprising if each of them were to make a fortune in his new business. Plenty of clergymen are fitted for keeping shop than for preaching.

Kansas City Star: The preachers, who are always entitled to a hearing, have had their sermon by the evangelist, and the consensus of opinion is that the attitude of the clergy is, generally speaking, one of peace and conciliation. It is natural for the Christian ministry in this day and generation to raise its voice against strife and bloodshed, though nothing would so becomingly accompany this protest as a complete abandonment of the hostility which certain Christian denominations in this country inherited from the war of the rebellion.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The greatest peril of the Cuban situation is that General Campos may have to fight to hold his job.

It should be the duty of every true patriot to avoid giving offense and increasing the hostility of Canada.

Chicago falls comprehends what it is to have water everywhere, but not a drop to drink—without boiling it.

The fac simile cablegrams from foreign nations published in New York are interesting as specimens of highly telegraphic diction. Miss Delfour, sister of the leader of the House of Commons, reads all the principal newspapers, daily and weekly, and marks whatever she thinks will be of use to her brother and his colleagues.

A preacher at Aurora, Ill., who told members of the congregation some ugly truths about themselves is listening for a call. The congregation found him guilty of riding a bicycle and driving fast horses.

Old Bill Voshurg of New York, who pinched a Nebraska rattle for \$500 in exchange for some goods, was discharged by Recorder Goff. He thought the rattle should go over the road if Bill did. But the farmer skipped.

The statue of Ole Bull, which the Scandinavians of Minnesota are to erect in Minneapolis, is being modeled by Fjelde, the Scandinavian sculptor of that city. It is about to be dedicated in the city hall, and is completed in about six months.

Sir William Morris' pathetic appeal to Uncle Sam not to "stay the hand uplifted for Armenia" proves him to be a poetic taster of no mean ability. More than poetic license is required to conjure an uplifted hand other than that which coddles the poets.

The sweet singer of the classic Kaw cares not for boundary disputes nor the burping of Monroes. The possibility of a foreigner for invading and selling the abode of the monarch is his aim. He has troubles of his own, and this is how he tells them amid hot tears:

"Oh, how can I leave thee, my Jewel, Oh! my precious, my darling, my spouse, But the cause was an urgent one, my dear, So the diamond was put into sack."

A shocking case of contempt of court occurred in New York the other day. The defendant in a case called for trial failed to respond. A capias was issued and returned with the endorsement that the defendant had absconded with his bail.

That the president is indifferent to the consequences, whatever they may be, is evident. Hints from the white house leave no doubt that he is trying himself for the grave emergency and consecrating himself with great avidity. If you doubt, read this slang of a presidential dinner: Oyster cocktail, dark brown cocktail, soup, fish, roast goose (whole), breast of North Carolina duck, stuffed beef's heart, American chops, Canada nutmeg, tobacco sauce, plain boiled potatoes with the jackets on, rice, turnips, lobster salad, soup pudding, American cheese as old as the Monroe doctrine and a pint of black coffee.

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED MEN. One of the most remarkable things about Miss Kingsley's explorations in the wilds of Africa is that though she has been pushing onward for months, overcoming all kinds of hardships, procuring fever-idea jungles, climbing mountains, associating with cannibals, getting tipped out of an unstable canoe several times and having an occasional hair-breadth escape from death, she has never once lost her nerve or fallen ill. One of the sights she saw was a number of human corpses hung up in a Fagoo house like hams, to be eaten by the occupants. The spectacle would have thrown an ordinary woman into hysterics.

A former constituent of Speaker Reed's from up in Maine, but who now lives in Arizona, called upon the speaker the other day, and, concealing the fact that he had adopted home would expect staidness from the congressman.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Attention is trying to make brass pass for gold. A lie never stops running when truth is on its track. When the world can't understand a man, it calls him a crank. It counts about as much to be stingy as it does to be extravagant. Truth often knocks at the door of him who has ears to hear. How easy it is for a lazy man to prove that luck is against him. We sometimes pray for more grace, when what we need is more grit. The preacher who does not practice all he preaches, preaches too much. A self-made man generally spoils his boy in trying to make him like himself. The things which do the most to make us happy cannot be had for money. It is hard to understand why unassuming people are so apt to wear squeaking shoes. If you want your boy to stay on the farm don't make him work with the dullest hoe. When one man is hearing a farmer for another he never thinks about the price of coal.

DOMESTIC IDYLS. New York Tribune: "What is she marrying for—money or family?" "Family, I should say. He's a widower, with eleven children in his own system."

Brooklyn Life: Father—Why did you permit young Mashman to kiss you in the parlor last night? Daughter—Because I was afraid he'd catch cold in the hall.

Truth: She—Why does a woman take a man's name when she gets married? He—Why does she take everything else he has?

High School World: She—I was afraid you were going to kiss me then, you purred up your lips so. He—O, was I wouldn't dare do that. I merely had some sand in my mouth. She—Don't take it out. It may get into your system.

Detroit Free Press: "The worst tyrant possible is a liberated slave." "Yes, I guess that's the reason so many devoted lovers make such horrid husbands."

Boston Transcript: May—they tell me your engagement with Charley Gamble is broken. How did it happen? Carrie—It was no great mystery. The fact is he was too fresh to keep; that's all.

New York Recorder: Lucy—the wretch and so he has been proposing to both of me. Jennie—It seems so. Lucy—I wish we could think of some fearful way to punish him. Jennie—I have an idea. Lucy—What is it? Jennie—You marry him, dear.

Chicago Record: Mrs. Bagshy—See what a kind hearted man you are. Jennie—My wife a whole outfit of this new aluminum kitchenware. Mr. Bagshy—Of course he knows it is so light that when she hits him with a skillet he won't mind it.

Washington Star: "It's very remarkable," said Mr. Proupham, with a satisfied smile. "What is it about his conduct?" "Whenever I sing to the baby it immediately becomes quiet." "Yes, the little dear is so easily frightened."

Chicago Tribune: "And to think," shrilly vociferated Mrs. Absalom Joyce, when the family table was back to its acute stage, "that my wealth once would have brought to my feet many a man worth a dozen of your kind!" "I'm not sure," said Mr. Joyce, "but I bought you." "You're right, my dear," retorted Absalom, pale with wrath. "You said your money and you took you Joyce."

SERVED HIM RIGHT. Cincinnati Enquirer. He knew she had a heart of ice. What would she do to her within it? He thought the place was cool and nice. And did, by perseverance, win it. And then he found out in a trice. Her heart had warmed since he besought her. Instead of keeping him on ice, She keeps him always in hot water.

NEW YEAR'S BELLS. Philadelphia Times. O changing swells of New Year's bell! What varied tales their cadence tells, As o'er land and over sea They sound the chimes of memory. O love-lit ways of dear, dead days! O happy thoughts that backward stray To spring-time grace and harvest moods, And autumn haze and wintry noons. O golden notes from iron throats! A wordless message on their floats To friends beloved, whose footsteps roam Far from the luring lights at home. O wreaths that rise in sorrow's guise! And question with reproachful eyes Of wasted hours, whose footsteps roam Far from the luring lights at home. O sobbing bells! How softly woe! The grieving that life's woe impels! List to the wailing undertone, Like souls oppressed and making moan. O bells! thy song doth voice man's wrong, While justice halts and tarries long, But heart's e'en now a glad refrain Bards through the number minor strain. Deal out, deal out the clarion shout, Away with fear! away with doubt! We're brothers all! and more and more This truth shall spread from shore to shore. O bells that swing and proudly sing Of good the brave New Year shall bring God grant for all humanity The gracious gift of charity.

It's Easy to Unload— When the prices are made right—that's the principal reason we're having such mid-holiday trade. There's only two days now before we inventory—and if you're looking for a bargain you'll take a look, at least, at our overcoats and suits for men and boys, in which we are making mighty interesting prices.

Browning, King & Co. RELIABLE CLOTHIERS. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Streets.

